1: Spier, Leslie. Havasupai Ethnography. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 24, pp. 81-408. New York, 1928.

9 maps; 2 charts; 51 illustrations; bibliography; index.

Yale: Nk10 An45e

[This account of the Havasupai is based on field work undertaken in 1918, 1919 and 1921 by the author, a trained ethnologist. It is a comprehensive monograph covering all aspects of culture with a particularly strong treatment of material culture. In addition to Havasupai materials there is considerable distributional data covering the Southwest, the Basin and Plains and California. Havasupai are compared with groups in these areas and the presence or absence of traits, their similarities, etc. are noted. The author attempts some reconstruction based on distributional evidence. A number of maps are provided which are useful in this context. --Analyst]

Field date: 1918-20
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

2: Iliff, Flora Gregg. People of the Blue Water, New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1954.

Pp. xii, 271; 23 illustrations; 1 map

Yale: C63.147j

[Only pp. 102-205, dealing with the Havasupai have been processed.]

[The material contained within this source constitutes a general account of the Havasupai Indians, written by the author during the years in which she served as a government teacher and administrator among the Havasupai. Since Iliff was not a professionally trained anthropologist, and not trained in the systematic collection of data, most of the information presented is intermixed with her personal relationships to the Havasupai Indians. Data presented in this source deal with topography, foods and food preparation, climate, marriage, mythology, shamans and curing, the Peach Dance, and relations with the "Whites."--Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1901
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Educator-5
Processed in 1960

3: James, George Wharton. The Indians of the Painted Desert Region. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1903.

Pp. xxii, 268; 40 plates.

Yale: C 63.105

[Only pages 199-264 dealing with the Havasupai have been processed for this source.]

[This source is a general account of the Havasupai people as viewed through the eyes of a traveler in the region during the early 1900's. Although the author tends towards a "journalistic" presentation of his material, there is abundant ethnographic data presenting, especially in regard to location and topography of the Havasupai region, fauna and flora, house styles, mythology, engineering works (i.e., bridges and trails), relations with the early white settlers, games and gambling, domesticated animals, activities of the young, marriage, trade, diet and food preparation, medicine men and their curing ceremonies, mourning and funeral rites, and religious dances, and beliefs in general. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1900 Evaluation: Traveler-5

Analyst: John Beierle Processed in 1960

4: Smithson, Carma Lee. The Havasupai Woman. Department of Anthropology, University of Utah, Anthropological Papers, No. 38. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1959.

Pp. viii, 170; 19 figures in text; 2 tables.

Yale: C 52. 098. 38

[This source, which was first submitted as an M. A. thesis to the Department of Anthropology, University of Utah, was the outcome of four field trips made over a total period of five months during which the author lived among the Havasupai people. This work gives the reader a general picture of Havasupai life both as it exists today, after considerable acculturation, and as it existed in the past prior to European contacts. Much emphasis in the source is placed on the position of the Havasupai woman in the society.

The data presented herein was obtained primarily from nine informants, three men and six women, ranging in age from 31 to 86 years of age.

Frequent references to the works of other ethnographers who have studied

4: Smithson, Carma Lee.

the Havasupai in the past are made throughout the source, and many direct quotations are presented primarily from the works of Leslie Spier. --Analyst]

Field date: 1951-1958
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

NT14 Plateau Yumans
Havasupai

5: Anonymous. The Havasupai and the Hualapai. Arizona State Teachers College Bulletin, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 1-18. Flagstaff, 1940.

1 plate

Northwestern University: 378.05 A719 v.18 no. 5

[This source was compiled by the Writers' Program of the W. P. A. in Arizona. Only the section relating to Havasupai have been processed for the files. This section of the article provides a general account of Havasupai culture dealing with agriculture and other economic activities, diet, dwellings, utensils and tools and their manufacturing techniques, marriage and family organization, childrearing, recreation, mythology and shamanism, etc. While the article is short it covers a wide range of material and provides a surprising amount of detail. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Unknown-4, 5
Processed in 1961

NT14 Plateau Yumans
Havasupai

6. Schwartz, Douglas W. The Havasupai 600 A. D. -1955 A. D.: A Short Culture History. Plateau, Vol. 28, pp. 77-85. Flagstaff: Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc., Museum of Northern Arizona, 1956.

Yale: A53f 150 28-31

[This source deals with the prehistory of the area now occupied by the Havasupai. The author, an archeologist, describes 5 periods of Havasupai and pre-Havasupai history tracing the connections between the Havasupai and the earlier Cohonina culture. The major features and changes of each period are noted and the influences from neighboring cultures briefly described. --Analyst]

Field date: 1953
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Archeologist-5
Processed in 1961

7: Spier, Leslie. Problems Arising from the Cultural Position of the Havasupai. American Anthropologist, n. s., Vol. 31, pp. 213-222. Menasha, 1929.

Yale: NK10 Am37 II31

[In this article the author determines the cultural affiliations of the Havasupai by studying the distribution of a variety of culture traits in 6 different areas. He concludes that the Havasupai are predominantly a Basin type people who have specialized in agriculture and borrowed a number of traits directly or indirectly from other groups. There is also some theoretical discussion of the processes of borrowing and change and general problems involved in the study of culture history. The author, an ethnologist, did fieldwork among the Havasupai. --Analyst]

Field dates: 1918-1921
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluations: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

8: Service, Elman. Recent Observations on Havasupai Land Tenure. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 3, pp. 360-366. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1947.

HRAF copy

[This source deals primarily with property rights in land held by the Havasupai. The author, an ethnologist who did field work in this area, considers the various rights of the individual, extended family, and community to land and its produce and, in particular discusses the inheritance system. Some comments are offered on theories regarding clan formation in relation to inheritance and residence which were advocated by Spier. --Analyst]

Field date: 1946
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

NT14 Plateau Yumans
Havasupai

9: Emerick, Richard. The Havasupai, People of Cataract Canyon. Bulletin University Museum, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 32-47. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1954.

Yale: A53P. 216. 18/20

[The material in this source consists of a generalized account of some aspects of Havasupai ethnography. Much of the data in the article pertain to the topography of Cataract Canyon, the Indian trails leading into it, and the ways and means by which Havasupai society has adapted, through the process of acculturation, to European civilization. Further information contained in this source deals with house types, agriculture and irrigation, linguistic relations with other Indian groups, physical appearance, annual cycle of economic activities, foods, gambling (by women), and sweat houses and sweat bathing (by men).

The author of this article is a professional anthropologist. --Analyst]

Field date: 1953
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

111

NT14 Plateau Yuman
Havasupai

10: Henshaw, H. W. Havasupai. In, Frederick Webb Hodge, ed. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Part 1, pp. 537-539. New York: Pageant Books Inc., 1959.

HRAF copy

[This article gives a very brief thumb-nail sketch of Havasupai ethnography, dealing primarily with history, relations with other tribes, location, and material culture. At the end of the article appears a listing of alternate names used to refer to the Havasupai, and the sources in which these names appear.--Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1961

NT14 Plateau Yumans
Havasupai

11: Shufeldt, R. W. Some Observations on the Havesu-pai Indians. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. 14, pp. 387-390. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892.

2 plates

Yale: A52 66 14

[This article offers a brief review of the limited literature available on the Havasupai at the time of writing and includes short quotations from the works of Whipple, Bourke and Cushing on these people. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Physician-4
Processed in 1961

12: Cushing, Frank Hamilton. The Nation of the Willows. Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 50, pp. 374, 541-559. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1882.

Yale: A89. AT 64. v. 50

[This source presents to the reader a picture of the Havasupai Indians as they existed shortly after the first European-Indian contacts. The author describes his first contact with the indians, their culture history, and the various aspects of Havasupai ethnography that he observed during the brief time that he lived in the village. Most of the information presented in the article deals with the material culture of the Havasupai, the ecological basis of their existence, the physical appearance of the people, (including clothing and ornaments), and certain aspects of social organization (pertaining to chiefs, and medicine men).

The first part of this article, pp. 362-373, has not been processed, because it deals with the details of the author's trip to the Havasupai.

The author, an anthropologist, was until his death, a member of the Smithsonian Institution. --Analyst]

Field date: 1881 Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Analyst: John Beierle Processed in 1961

NT14 Plateau Yumans
Havasupai

13: Curtis, Edward S. The Havasupai. The North American Indians, Vol. 2, pp. 97-102 [HRAF pagination 1-6]. Cambridge, 1908.

Yale: Western Americana Collection

[This article, written by a specialist in American Indian ethnology, is a succinct account of the Havasupai as they existed at the beginning of the twentieth century. Data presented in this article pertain to topography, trails, mythology, population statistics, houses, foods and food preparation, clothing, basketry, chieftainship, marriage, inheritance, and medicine men.

This source has been typed since the original book itself is not available for photo-reproduction. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1900
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1961

14: Smithson, Carma Lee and Robert C. Euler. Havasupai Religion and Mythology. Foreword by Jesse D. Jennings, Preface by R. C. Euler. University of Utah, Anthropological Papers, No. 68. Salt Lake City, 1964.

Pp. viii, 112; bibliography.

Yale: CE51 .U83 68. DLC: E51.U8 No. 68. DLC card no.: 64- 64214.

[This source was originally intended to be a detailed study of Havasupai religion and mythology, which prior to that time had been covered generally but not intensively by such authors as Kroeber and Spier. With this intent in mind Smithson made several field trips to the Havasupai between the years 1951-1958 collecting data from a number of native informants. These data, however, were never compiled by the author, for in 1961 she died from an incurable disease leaving her notes to R. C. Euler for completion. He, who was allowed to use the remainder of the grant originally awarded to Smithson by the University of Utah, visited the Havasupai in 1962 for the purpose of verifying portions of the notes with his informants, and eventually organized the notes into their present form. (See foreword and preface for a more detailed account of the above.)

In general the work deals with Havasupai religion in terms of cosmology, spirits and sacred places, eschatology and concepts of the soul, dreams and their meanings, shamans and shamanistic curing, ideas about disease and illness, forms of medicinal therapy including the use of the sweathouse, and finally death and funeral customs. Mythology is presented in the form of 26 folk-tales.]

Field date: 1951-1958, 1962
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologists-5
Processed in 1966